



IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

P.O. Box 7129
Boise ID 83707-1129

(208) 334-8000
itd.idaho.gov

November 1, 2010

FAA Study Number:
N/A

Patty Zonner
Silverstar Communications
P O Box 900
Driggs, ID 83422

SUBJECT: Proposed Antenna Tower near Baldy Knoll, Teton County Idaho.
(Latitude 43-51-12.3N, Longitude 111-20-06.0W)

The Division of Aeronautics has determined that the proposal to erect a 100' telecommunication structure at the site identified above by the proponents would not meet the height or distance to a public use airport criterion that would require an obstruction evaluation under the authority of Idaho Code 21-513 through 21-520 and Idaho Transportation Rule No. 39.04.02.

The proposed antenna installation would not be a hazard to air navigation if constructed as described in the proposal documents. The Division of Aeronautics has no objection to the project. Lighting and marking will not be required by the State of Idaho.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Mark Lessor'.

MARK LESSOR
Aviation Technician



Dec. 29, 2010

Teton County

Emergency Management

Greg Adams, Coordinator
(208)354-2703
tetonemc@silverstar.com

Curt Moore,

I have reviewed the application for the Silverstar cell phone tower and I am excited about the prospect of having increased coverage in that area for the safety of the public. I can find no issues from my end that would impede the project. I hope it will be of financial benefit for Silverstar and help them continue to prosper. I would like to request that the County have space for two public safety antennas on the proposed tower and have some suitable rack space at no cost to the County so that we can increase the public's safety by expanding our public safety communications infrastructure in that area. I believe that a public/private partnership such as this would be of benefit to both entities and allow us to be able to continue to better serve our community in these times of falling budgets. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Greg Adams



Silver Star Communications
PO Box 900
Driggs, ID 83422

RE: South Clementsville Tower

To Whom It May Concern:

In order to accommodate the proposed construction of the South Clementsville Cellular Tower the Teton County Building Dept. would like to inform you in advance of the different requirements involved in the building permit process:

- 1) A Commercial Building Permit Application will need to be filled out.
- 2) Two sets of plans will need to be submitted with the application.
- 3) The construction documents shall include a site plan.
- 4) The construction documents shall be stamped and signed by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Idaho.
- 5) The engineering shall meet Seismic Category D1, a wind restraint of 90 mph, and be built to Occupancy Category II.
- 6) After this office has completed a plan review of the construction documents a building permit will be issued and construction can begin.

If you need further assistance or clarification please don't hesitate to contact our office.

Regards,
Tom Davis
Building Official
tdavis@co.teton.id.us
cell: 208-313-5106

Teton County Planning & Building
150 Courthouse Dr. Room 107, Driggs, ID 83422
208-354-2593 ph. 208-354-8778 fax
www.tetoncountyidaho.gov

Wendy Danielson

From: Louis Simonet
Sent: Thursday, December 16, 2010 10:47 AM
To: Wendy Danielson; Tom Davis; Curt Moore
Cc: Greg Adams
Subject: FW: Contact info for tower

For the records



Louis Simonet, PE
Teton County Engineer
150 Courthouse Drive
Driggs, ID 83422
ph: 208-354-0245
cell: 208-313-0245
lsimonet@co.teton.id.us

From: Kevin Lewis [<mailto:klewis@silverstar.net>]
Sent: Wednesday, December 15, 2010 1:10 PM
To: Louis Simonet
Subject: RE: Contact info for tower

Louis,

I have discussed the Importance Factor with the Tower Design Engineer. As I indicated in my previous reply our standard is to design to Category II which corresponds to an importance Factor of 1.0. Designing the tower to Category III would result in an importance Factor of 1.15 and would add roughly 15% to the overall cost. We have not budgeted for the additional cost to the tower and foundation. I hope this answers your questions.

Kevin

Kevin Lewis
Network Engineer

SILVER STAR COMMUNICATIONS

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PO Box 226 – Freedom, WY 83120 | <http://www.silverstar.com>

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From: Louis Simonet [<mailto:lsimonet@co.teton.id.us>]
Sent: Monday, December 13, 2010 9:10 AM
To: Kevin Lewis
Subject: Contact info for tower

Kevin,

Here is my contact info.

Technical Bulletin

FROM SPEIGHT, MARSHALL & FRANCIS, P.C.

Structural Engineering - Special Inspections

February 2009

Bulletin No. XXXIV

Occupancy Category and Importance Factor

Introduction

Occupancy Category and Importance Factor are parameters utilized in a building's structural design. The Structural Engineer utilizes them in calculating flood, wind, snow, seismic and ice design loads. However, there may be instances where increasing these factors above the "code-prescribed minimums" are desired.

Occupancy Category

The *International Building Code* (IBC) assigns an Occupancy Category to buildings based on their Nature of Occupancy. The *Nature of Occupancy* describes the facility's intended use and anticipated occupant load. The *Occupancy Category* is assigned based upon the Nature of Occupancy. It is represented by a roman numeral (I, II, III or IV), ordered from lowest to highest, where Category I represents a low hazard to human life and Category IV represents an essential facility. Essential facilities are those intended to remain operational during and after an extreme environmental event, such as a hurricane or snowstorm.

Occupancy Category	Nature of Occupancy* (for Buildings and Other Structures)
I	LOW hazard to human life in event of failure <i>Examples:</i> Agricultural, Temporary & Minor Storage Facilities
II	Those NOT listed in Occupancy Categories I, III or IV <i>Examples:</i> Office, Retail & Commercial Buildings
III	SUBSTANTIAL hazard to human life in event of failure <i>Examples:</i> Schools, Jails, Buildings with Public Assembly Areas containing greater than 300 occupants
IV	Designated as an ESSENTIAL facility. <i>Examples:</i> Hospitals, Police, Fire & Rescue Stations, Designated Emergency Shelters, Critical National Defense Facilities

* Reference Table 1604.5 of *IBC 2006* for full description of each Category.

Importance Factor

Importance Factor is determined from *Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures* (ASCE 7) based on the Occupancy Category. It is utilized in calculating flood, wind, snow, seismic and ice design loads. The Importance Factor is a multiplier that increases or decreases the base design loads. Typically, the *base design loads* are outlined by the code as a 2% annual probability of exceedence (2% in 50 years for seismic loads). Therefore, an elevated Importance Factor creates proportionally higher design loads (i.e., a wind Importance Factor of 1.15 is a 15% increase in design wind loads).

Occupancy Category	Importance Factors*		
	Wind, I_w	Snow, I_s	Earthquake, I_E
I	0.87**	0.80	1.00
II	1.00	1.00	1.00
III	1.15	1.10	1.25
IV	1.15	1.20	1.50

* Reference *ASCE 7-05* for further information

** Wind Importance Factor is 0.77 when Wind Speed > 100 mph

Considerations

The Occupancy Category and Importance Factor are outlined by IBC and ASCE 7 as minimum required guidelines, with the primary intent of protecting the life and safety of the public. This does not necessarily include protecting the aesthetics or functionality of the structure after a severe event. In other words, the structure is designed not to fail, but may endure significant damage (structural or otherwise). This damage may prevent full functionality of the facility after a severe event. This is the reason the code increases the Importance Factor for Occupancy Categories III and IV. A higher Importance Factor improves the reliability (safety factor) of the structure, which helps protect its occupants (school), as well as its function (hospital), during and after a major environmental event. There may be instances where increasing these parameters above "code minimums" should be considered such as:

- Facilities' ability to function after a major environmental event
- Increased Safety Factor
- Future use of Facility
- Building Design Life Span
- Insurance Carrier Requirements

The desire to increase the Importance Factor should be made aware to the Structural Engineer as early in the project as possible.

Feel free to contact our office for further information on this topic.



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